

Accidentia ex Stanbrigitiana editione



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Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header.

wanting great milk ^{no} grass
But to save of the best time
Clark in it great store to be
Gardens and for the best crops
to get the best crops of
farmland of the best in
it great does not by rich does
more being great
bank to the best of the
Don not
Clark

for milk

for me to be good in



Handwritten signature or name, possibly 'J. D. Clark'.

Clark
Clark

Clark

Clark



Dow many partes of reason be there
 viij. Nowne/pronowne/verbe/partici
 ple/aduerbe/coniunccon/preposi
 on/and interieccyon. Of the whiche.
 viij. iij. be declyned/nowne/pnowne
 and particyple with case/and verbe onely without cas
 se. These other foure aduerbe/coniunccon/preposi
 on/interieccyon be vndeclyned. ¶ How knowe you **Nowne.**
 a nowne. For he is a parte of reason declyned with cas
 se. And the name of euery thyng that maye be felte/
 sene/herde/or vnderstande: is in latyn a nowne propre/
 or appellatyue. ¶ How knowe you a nowne propre. **Propre.**
 For his sygnyfycacyon accordeth but to one thyng:
 though the voyce somtyme accordeth to many/as Jo
 han/Thomas/London/Temmes/with other propre
 names. ¶ How knowe you a nowne appellatyue. For **Appella**
 bothe his voyce/and his sygnyfycacyon accordeth vn
 to many thynges: As a man/a beest/a towne/a flode/
 with other lyke. ¶ Of nownes some be substantyues/
 some be adiectyues/and some be relatyues.
 ¶ How knowe you a nowne substantyue. For he may **Substan**
 stande by hym selfe withoute helpe of an other woꝝ
 de:and is declyned in latyn with one article:as hic ma
 gister:or with two at the moost: as hic et hec sacerdos.
 ¶ How knowe you a nowne adiectyue. For he maye **Adiectyue**
 not stande by hymselfe without helpe of an other woꝝ
 de: and is declyned in latyn with thre artycles in one
 case: as hic et hec et hoc felix: or with thre dyuers en
 dynges: as bonus/bona/bonum. ¶ How knowe you
 a nowne relatyue. For he maketh reherlynge of a thyn **Relatyue**
 ge spoken of before:and that that is reherled of the res
 latyue is called the antecedent. ¶ How many thyn
 ges longe to euery nowne? lyxe/foyme/figure/gendze

a.ii.

Handwritten notes in a cursive script, likely a later addition or correction, including the word 'Antecedent' and other illegible text.

Prymatyue. nombze/personē/ & cale. ¶ How many formes of nownes ben there? ii. prymatyue/ and deryuatyue. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne prymatyue? For he is not fourmed of an other worde/ as this nowne Aurū. ¶ How knowe ye a nowne deryuatyue? For he is fourmed of an other worde/ as this nowne Aureus. ¶ How many fygures of nownes be there? iii. the symple as magnus/ the compounde as magnaninus/ the decompounde as magnanimitas. ¶ How many gendres of nownes be there? vii. the masculyne/ the femynyne/ the neutre/ the comyn of two/ the comyn of thze/ the epycene/ & the dubyn gendre. ¶ How knowe you a nowne of the masculyne gendre? For he is declyned with this artycle hic as hic magister: and in thynges hauynge lyfe: he betokeneth onely the male. ¶ How knowe you a nowne of the femynyne gendre? For he is declyned with her: as hec musa: and in thynges hauynge lyfe/ he betokeneth onely the female. ¶ How of the neutre gendre? For he is declyned with hoc: as hoc scannū. ¶ How of the comyn of two gendres? For he is declyned with hic and hec/ as hic & hec sacerdos. ¶ How of þ comyn of. iii. gendres? For he is declyned with hic hec and hoc: as hic et hec et hoc felix. ¶ How of þ epycene gendre? For vnder one voyce/ and one article he comprehendeth bothe the male and þ female: as hic passer/ hec aquila. ¶ How of the dubyn gendre? For he is declyned with hic vel hec: as hic vel hec dies: hic vel hec silix. ¶ How many nōbzes be there? two/ the synguler and þ plurel. ¶ How knowe you the synguler nombze? For he speketh but of one thynge: as a man. ¶ How knowe you þ plurel nombze? For he speketh of many thynges: as men. ¶ How many persones be there. iii. the first/ the seconde/ the thirde. ¶ How knowe you the firste persone? For he speketh

of hymselfe: as I/me/ vs/ or we. Of this persone be but two latyn wordes Ego/ & nos/ with theyr oblique.

¶ How knowe ye the seconde persone? For he is spoken vnto: as thou/the/you/ or ye. ¶ Of this persone be but two latyn wordes / tu & vos with theyr oblique:

and euery vocatyue case. ¶ How knowe ye the thirde persone? For he is spoken of: as he/ hym/his/them/ or they. And all casuall wordes be of the thirde persone:

out take ego / & nos / tu & vos / with theyr oblique/ and euery vocatyue case. ¶ How many cases ben there? bi

the nominatyue/ the genytyue/ the datyue/ the accusatyue/ the vocatyue / and the ablatyue. ¶ How knowe

you the nominatyue case to the verbe? For he answereth to this question who/ or what: & cometh before the

verbe: excepte in voyces of the imperatyue mode/ and some voyces of the optatyue mode. ¶ Also somtyme

whan I haue this englyshe there/ here/ or it is: and in certayne interrogacions. ¶ How knowe you the geny

tyue case. For whan this signe/ of cometh after a nowne substātyue/ or a verbe substantyue: the worde that fo

loweth of shall be put comynly in the genytyue case. But this sygne of folowynge a nowne partytyue/ by

strybutyue / comparatyue / or superlatyue with other put pertytyuely: is sygne of the genytyue case / or the

accusatyue case with inter/ or the ablatyue case with ex. ¶ Also whan two substantyues come togyder: If the

one be hauer of the other: the hauer shall be put in to the genytyue case. ¶ How knowe you the datyue case?

For to before a nowne or a pronowne without bodely mouynge: is the sygne of the datyue case: and with bo

dely mouynge: is comynly sygne of the accusatyue case with this preposycyon ad. ¶ How knowe you the

accusatyue case? For he cometh after a vber: and answereth.

ij. persone

Dicitur casus obliquus: propter nominis/ vocatum.

Thirde persone.

Cases.

nominatyue

Quia interrogatiua/ infinitiua/ & relatiua non respondent questioni.

genytyue

Sunt adiectiua omnia verba alia. a sum quod tantum substantium est.

Datyue.

Accusatyue.

Vocatye
eu
Ablaty
ue.

swereth to the questyon whome/or what. Also in with
a to wyl serue to the accusatyue case. And in without a
to wyl serue to the ablatyue case. ¶ How knowe you
the vocatyue case? For he is called or spoken to. ¶ How
knowe ye the ablatyue case? In/with/by/through/for/
from/fro than/and by after the comparatyue degree
be sygnes of the ablatyue case. Not withstondyng some
of theym be other whyles sygnes of other case.

¶ Of after a nowne adiectyue/verbe adiectyue party
ciple/gerundyue/or supyne: is the sygne of the ablaty
ue case with a pzeoposcyon. ¶ How many declensions
of nownes ben there? fyue. the fyrst/ the seconde/ the
thyrde/ the fourth/ the fyfth.

Fyrst de
clension.

¶ How knowe you the fyrst declension of nownes?
For the genytyue/and the datyue case singuler
the nomynatyue/and the vocatyue case plurell endeth
in a dypthonge/ the accusatyue in am/ the vocatyue/and
the ablatyue in a/ the genytyue plurell in arum/ the ac
cusatyue in as/ the datyue/and the ablatyue in is. But
of these nownes in these verses folowynge in abus.

Abus dant anima/dea/filia/mulag nata /

Tum dñia/famula/libertaq iūgis equabus

Hic addas asina/vix plura videbis in usu.

Poeta.

¶ Nominatiuo hic potea/genitiuo huius tae/datiuo
huic tae/accusatiuo hunc tam/vocatiuo o poeta/abla
tiuo ab hoc ta. In plurali nominatiuo hi poetae/geni
tiuo horum tarum/datiuo his tis/accusatiuo hos tas/
vocatiuo o tae/ablatiui ab his tis.

Musa.

¶ Nominatiuo hec
musa/genitiuo huius sae/datiuo huic sae/accusatiuo
hanc sam/vocatiuo o musa/ablatiui ab hac sa. In plu
rali nominatiuo he sae/genitiui harum sarum/datiuo

¶ Seconde declension. his sis/accusatiuo has sas/vocatiuo o sae/ablatiui ab
his sis. ¶ How knowe you the secōde declension of nows

nes: for the genytyue case synguler/the nominatyue/
and the vocatyue plurell ende in i the datyue / and the
ablatyue synguler in o / the accusatyue in um. Whan
the nominatyue case synguler endeth in r or in um: the
vocatyue shal be lyke hym. Whan the nominatyue en
deth in us: the vocatyue shall ende in e / excepte deus/
and agnus that make the vocatyue lyke the nomina
tyue. Also filius that maketh fili. And whan the nomi
natyue endeth in ius: If it be a propre name of a man
the vocatyue shall ende in i: as hic bzicius: vocatiuo o
bzici the genytyue plurell in orū/the datyue & the abla
tyue in is/the accusatyue in os. ¶ All nownes of þ neu
tre gendze of what declenſon so euer they be shall haue
thze cases lyke in both nombzes: the noiatyue the accu
satyue / & the vocatyue & these thze cases in the plurell
nōbze/ If they be declyned: shall ende in a: excepte am
bo / & duo that make þ neutre in o. ¶ In plri ntō duo/
due/duo: gtō orū arū orū: dtō obus/abus/obus: accu
latiūo duos as duo: vocatiūo o/e/o: ablatiūo obus/ab
obus. Lyke wyse is ambo declyned ¶ Nominatiūo hic
magister: genitiūo huius tri: datiūo huic trō: accusati
uo hunc trum: vocatiūo o ter: ablatiūo ab hoc tro. In
plurali nominatiūo hi tri: gtō hoz troz: datiūo his tris
actō hos tros: vtō o tri: abltō ab his tris. ¶ Nominati
tiūo hec fagus: genitiūo hui⁹ gī: dtō huic go: actō hāc
gū: vtō o ge: ablatiūo ab hac go. In plurali ntō he gī:
gtō hozū gozum: dtō his gīs: actō has gos: vocatiūo o
gī: ablatiūo ab his gīs. ¶ Nominatiūo hoc scānū: gtō
huius nī: dtō huic nō: accusatiūo hoc num: vocatiūo o
nū: abltō ab hoc nō. In plri ntō hec na: genitiūo hozū
nozū: datiūo his nīs: actō hec na: vtō o na: abltō his
nīs. ¶ Nownes adiectyues of the first declenſon: & the
seconde be declyned after this nowne bon⁹. ¶ Actō bo

Inueniuntur
alia: s; nō ifre
quenta ylu.

Duo.

magister

Fagus.

Scānū.

Bonus.

**Thyrde
Declension**

nus/bona/bonū: genitiuo ni/ne/nī: datiuo no/ne/ no:
accusatiuo num nam/num: btō ne/na/nū ablatiuo nol/
na/no. In pluri nominatiuo ni/ne/na: genitiuo nozum
narum nozū: datiuo nis: accusatiuo nos/nas/na: voca-
tiuo ni/ne/na: ablatiuo nis. ¶ How knowe you the thyr
de Declension of nownes? For the genityue case singu-
ler endeth in is/ the datyue in i/ the accusatyue in em the
vocatyue shall be lyke the nominatyue/ excepte in gre-
ke wordes / the ablatyue in e / somtyme in i/ somtyme
bothe in e and in i. The nominatyue / the accusatyue/
& the vocatyue in es: yf it be of the neutre in a: the ge-
nityue plurell in um/ or in iam: the datyue and the ab-
latyue in bus. ¶ These nownes make the accusatyue
singuler bothe in em and in im. ❧❧❧

Em dat/ et im turris/ torquis cū buri securis.

Et restis/ puppis/ febris/ peluisq; bipennis.

¶ These nownes in these verses solowynge maketh
the accusatyue synguler in im onely.

Hec dunt im tū/ tigris/ tibis/ tiberisq;

Maguperis/ tussis/ syrtis/ bis/ sicq; caribdis

Neapolis/ sitis/ tethis/ ac tethios adde

Grecula que recto dant is sunt consocianda

Flos.

¶ Ntō hic flos/ gtō huius ris / datiuo huic ri/ actō hūc
reim: vocatyuo o flos/ ablatiuo ab hoc re. In pluri ntō hi
res/ gtō hozū/ rum/ dtō his ibus/ actō hos res/ btō o res:

Munus.

abltō ab his rebus ¶ Ntō hoc munus: gtō huius mu-
neris: datiuo huic ri/ actō hoc nus/ btō o nus/ ablatiuo
ab hoc re. In pluri ntō hec ra/ gtō hozum rum/ dtō his ri

sacerdos.

bus/ actō hec ra/ btō ora/ ablatiuo ab his ribus. ¶ Ntō
hic & hec sacerdos/ gtō huius otis/ dtō huic oti/ actō hūc
& hanc otem/ btō o dos/ abltō ab hoc et ab hac dōte. In
pluri ntō hi & he dotes/ gtō hozum et harum dotum/ da-
tiuo his dotibus/ actō hos & has tes/ btō o tes/ abltō ab

Que in im so-
la accusatiui
emittunt fac-
iunt ablatiui
in i sola.

his dotibus. ¶ Nominatiuo hic et hec ois & hoc omne: Omnis.
 gto huius nis/dto huic oi/actō hūc et hāc oēm & hoc oē/
 vto o ois & o oē/abltō ab hoc & ab hac & ab hoc omni. In
 pfrī ntō hi & he oēs & hec oīa/gtō hoz haz hoz oīm/dtō
 his oīb⁹/actō hos & has oēs vel oīs et hec oīa/vtō o oēs
 et o oīa/abltō ab his omnibus. ¶ How knowe you the
 fourth declenſon of nownes. For the genytyue caſe ſyn Fourthe
 guler/the nominatyue/the accuſatyue/ and the vocaty declenſon.
 ue plurell ende in us/ the datyue ſynguler in ui/the ac-
 cuſatyue in um/the vocatyue ſhall be lyke the nomina-
 tyue/ the ablatyue in u/ the genytyue plurell in uum/
 the datyue/ & the ablatyue in ibus/ but theſe nownes in
 theſe verſes ſolowynge make in ubus.

Plurali ternis/et ſeptis dant ubus artus.

Portus/acus/ſtus/trib⁹/ & lacus/ & ſpecus/arcus

Partus/adde veruqꝫ/ſpecu/quercus/quoqꝫ ficus

¶ Nominatiuo hec manus/genitiuo huius nus/dati: Manus.
 uo huic nui/accuſatiuo hanc num/ vocatiuo o manus/
 ablatiua ab hac nu. In plurali he manus/genitiuo ha-
 rū nuū/ datiuo his ibus/ accuſatiuo has nus/ vocatiuo
 o nus/abltō ab his ibus. ¶ Nominatiuo hoc cornu/ ge Cornu.
 nitiuo huius cornu/datiuo huic nu/ accuſatiuo hoc nu/
 vocatiuo o nu/abltō ab hoc nu. In plurali nomiatiuo
 hec cornua/gtō hoz nuum/dtō his nibus/actō hec nua/
 vtō o nua/abltō ab his nibus. ¶ How knowe you the fyfte des-
 fyfte declenſon of nownes. For ꝑ nominatyue/and the declenſon.
 vocatyue ſynguler/the nominatyue/ the accuſatyue/ &
 the vocatyue plurell ende in es/the genytyue / and the
 datyue in ei: the accuſatyue in em/ the ablatyue in e/
 the genytyue plurell in erum:the datyue and the abla-
 tyue in ebus. All nownes of the fyfte declenſon lacke
 the genytyue/the datyue/ and the ablatue caſe plurell:
 excepte theſe in theſe verſes ſolowynge.

Progenies/acies/species/lit materiesq;

Cominatiuo hic meridiēs: genitiuo huius ei: datiuo huic ei: accusatiuo hunc em: vocatiuo o es: ablatiuo ab hoc e. In plurali ntō hi es: genitiuo horū erū: dtō his ebus: actō hos es: vocatiuo o es abltō ab his ebus

Coiatiuo hec res: gtō hui⁹ rei: dtō huic rei: actō hāc rē: vtō o res: abltō ab hac re. In plurali noiatiuo he res gtō harū rerum: datiuo his rebus: accusatiuo has res: vocatiuo o rēs: ablatiuo ab his rebus.

How knowe you a pronownc. for it is a parte of
reason put for a nowne: and betokeneth no cer-
tayne thyng of hymselfe but by þe waye of shewyng
or reherfynge. ¶ How many pronownes be there. xv.
ego tu/sui/ille/ipse/iste/hic/is/in/rus tuus/suus/noster
vester/nostras/et vestras. To these may be added cer-
tayne compouñdes: as iste/c idem et hiccine. Of the whiche
all lacke the vocatyue case: excepte tu/meus/noster/
and nostras.

Deficiunt quinto pronomina cuncta

Tu meus et noster cum nostras excipiuntur.

How many thynges longe vnto a pronowne. vi. as
to a nowne / fourme / fygure / gendze / nombze / persone /
formes. & case. **How** many formes ben there. ii. the pzyma-
pzyma- tyue / & the deryuatyue. **How** knowe you a pronow-
tyue. ne pzymatyue. For he is not fourmed of an other wor-
de: as ego tu / sui. **How** many pronownes pzymaty-
ues be there. viii. Ego / tu / sui / ille / ipse / iste hic / and is.
Of the whiche eyght Ego / and tu be onely demonstra-
tyues. Sui onely a relatyue: the other be somtyme de-
Demon- monstratyues & somtyme relatyues. **How** knowe
stratyue. you a pronowne demonstratyue. For by hym is soue

f Demons
fo Gratye.

what sheweth: not spoken of before. And every pronow
 ne demonstratyue shall be suche gendre and nombze
 as the thyng is: that is shewed by hym. ¶ How knowe we ye a
 pronowne relatyue? For by hym is som what re- **Relatyue**
 herled: that was spoken of before. ¶ How knowe you
 a pronowne deryuatyue? For he is formed of his pry- **Deryuas**
 matyue: as meus of ego/nr of nos. ¶ How many pro- **tyues.**
 nownes deryuatyues be there? vii. meus/tuus/suus/
 noster/uester/nostras/and vestras. Of the which e. vii.
 all may be called demonstratyues: excepte suus/sua/su-
 um that is alwaye a relatyue. ¶ In euery nowne and
 pronowne possessyue is vnderstande the genytyue ca-
 se of his prymatyue: to whome the adiectyue/and the
 relatyue / may be referred. ¶ How many fygyures of **fygyures**
 pnownes be there? ij. the symple as is: the compoun- **Gendres**
 de as idē. ¶ How many gendres of pnownes ben the-
 re? v. the masculyne as hic the femynyne as hec & neu-
 tre as hoc/the comyn of two: as hic & hec nostras/ the co-
 myn of thze: as ego/tu/sui. ¶ How many declensions **Declen**
 of pnownes ben there? foure/the fyrst the seconde/the **sons.**
 thirde/the fourth. ¶ How knowe you the fyrst declen-
 son. For the genytyue and the datyue case synguler en-
 deth in i. ¶ How many pronownes be of that declen-
 son. iij. Ego tu sui. ¶ Actō ego: gtd mei: datiuo michi: **Ego.**
 actō me: vtō caret: ablatiuo me. In plurali ntō nos: ge-
 nitiuo nostrum vel nostri: dtō nobis: accusatiuo nos: **Tu.**
 vtō caret: abltō nobis. ¶ Actō tu: genitiuo tui: datiuo
 tibi: accusatiuo te: vocatiuo o tu: ablatiuo te. In plura-
 li nominatiuo vos: gtd vestrum vel vestri: dtō vobis:
 actō vos: vtō o vos: ablatiuo vobis. ¶ Actō caret: ge- **Sui.**
 nitiuo sui: datiuo sibi: actō se: vtō caret: ablatiuo se. In
 plurali ntō caret: gtd sui: datiuo sibi. actō se: vtō caret:
 abltō se. ¶ How knowe you & seconde declension of pro

nownes. For the genytyue case synguler endeth in ius
 or in ius the datyue in i or in r. ¶ How many prono-
 nes be of that declenſon. v. Ille/ipe/iſte/hic/and is/and
 theſe. viii. nownes with theyr compoundes vnus/to-
 tus/ſolus/vllus/alter/alius/quis/ & vter. Of the whiche.
 viii. nownes/vnus/totus/and ſolus onely haue the
 vocatyue caſe.

¶ Verſus.

Done vocatiuos cum totus/ſolus/et vnus

Sed non in reliquis quorū genitiuus in ius

Ille.

¶ Nō ille illa illud/gtō illi⁹/dtō illi/actō illū illā illud
 vtō caret/ablō illo illa illo. In plrī ntō illi ille illa/gtō
 illoꝝ illarū illoꝝ/dtō illis/actō illos illas illa/vtō caret
 ablatiūo illis. ¶ Ipſe ſa ſum/ & iſte iſtud be lyke wyſe
 declyned.

	hic		hūc
Nō	hec/gtō huius/dtō huic/actō hāc/vtō caret/		
	hoc		hoc

	hoc	hi	hoꝝ
Ablō	hac. In plrī ntō. he/gtō/		haz/dtō his
	hoc	hec	hoꝝ

	hos		
Actō	has	vtō caret	Ablō his.
	hec		

Is.

Vnus.

¶ Nōiatiuo is/ea/īd:gtō eius:dtō ei:actō eum/eā/īd:
 vtō caret:ablō eo/ea/eo. In plrī ntō ii/ee/ea:gtō eoꝝ/ī/
 eaz/eoꝝ:dtō iis v̄leis:actō eos/eas/ea:vtō caret:ablō
 iis bel eis. ¶ Nō vnus/vna/vnū:gtō vnus/dtō vni/
 actō vnū/vnā/vnū:vtō vne/vna/vnū:ablō vno/vna/
 vno. In plrī ntō vni/vne/vna:gtō vnoꝝ/vnaz/vndꝝ:
 dtō vnīs:actō vnos/vnas/vna:vtō vni/vne/vna:abla-
 tiūo vnīs. ¶ This nowne vnus is not v̄led in the plu-

rel nombze: but whan he is Joyned with a nowne that
 lyketh the synguler nombze. ¶ Totus/ & solus be lyke
 wyse declyned. Also vllus/vlla/vllū: alter: altera: alter
 rū: alius/alia/aliud: and vter/vtra/vtrū be lyke wyse
 declyned: saue that they lacke the vocatyue case. ¶ Ad
 minatiuo quis/qui/que/quod/vel quid: gō cuius: dtō **Quis.**
 cui: actō quem/quam/quod/vel quid: vocatiuo caret:
 ablatiuo quo vel qui/qua vel qui/quo vel qui. In pferi
 noiatiuo qui/quee/quae: gō quorū/quarū/quorū: dtō
 quis vel quibus: actō quos/quas/que: btō caret: abltō
 quis vel quibus. ¶ How knowe you þ thyrde declen
 son of pronownes? for the genytyue case synguler ens
 deth in i/in e/ & in i: the datyue in o/in e/ & in o. ¶ How
 many pronownes be of that declen son? v. meus/tuus/
 suus/noster/ and vester. ¶ Nō meus/a/um: gō mei/ **Meus.**
 e/i: datiuo in eo/e/o: actō meum/am/um: vocatiuo mi/
 mea/um: ablatiuo meo/a/o. In plurali ntō mei/e/a gō
 meoz/arū/orū: datiuo meis: actō meos/as/a: btō mei/
 e/a: abltō meis. ¶ Nō noster/a/ū: gō i/e/i: dtō o/e/o: **Noster.**
 actō um/am/um: btō nō/tra/trū: abltō nō/tra/tro. &c.
 ¶ Tuus/suus/and vester be declyned lyke wyse: saue
 that they lacke þ vocatyue case. ¶ How knowe you þ
 fourth declen son of pronownes? for þ genytyue case
 synguler endeth in atis/the datyue in ati. ¶ How ma
 ny pronownes be of that declen son? ii. nostras & vestras/
 and this nowne cuias. ¶ Nō hic et hec nostras/ & hoc **Nostras.**
 nostrate: gō hui⁹ tratis: dtō huic ati: actō hunc et hanc
 nostratem/et hoc ate: btō o nostras/et o te: ablatiuo ab
 hoc et ab hac et ab hoc nostrati. In plurali ntō hi et he
 tes/et hec tia: gō horum et harū et horū tiū: dtō his ti
 bus: actō hos et has tes/vel tis et hec tia: btō o tes/et o
 tia: ablatiuo ab his tibus. ¶ Lyke wyse be vestras/ & **Vestras**
 cuias declyned: saue that they lacke the vocatyue case. **cuias.**

Verbe p-
sonall.

Gendres.

Actyue.
calefacio.

Calefacio.

Conficio

Cōficio.

A verbe
passyue.

A verbe
neutre.

Comyn.

Deponēt
Sumit

How knowe you a Verbe? For he is declyned with mode/and tens without case/and article. And be tokeneth to do or to suffre/or to be. ¶ How many manner of verbes be there? ii. a verber personall/and a verbe impersonall. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe personall? For he hath nombze and persone/and a nominatyue case. ¶ How many thynges longe to a verbe personall? viij. gendze/mode/tens/cōiugacion/figurel forme/nombze/and persone. ¶ How many gendzes of verbes personales be there. v. a verbe actyue / a verbe passyue / neutre / comyn / and deponent. ¶ How knowe you a verbe actyue. For he endeth in o/and by puttyng to r: maketh a passyue (out take facio and his compouides: he kepeth a in a cōposicion) and may gouerne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thyng excepte inuidio/interdico with fewe other. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe passyue. For he betokeneth to suffre: and endeth in r: and by puttyng away r: he tokeneth to his actyue/as amo/amo. These be the sygnes of a verbe passyue am/arte/is/was/were/or be. ¶ A verbe passyue wyll haue after hym an ablatyue case with a preposicion of s doer/or somtyme a datyue / and before hym a nominatyue case of the sufferer: except s infynytyue lette it. ¶ How knowe ye a Verbe neutre. For he endeth in o: and may not take r vpon o: as disco/studio: nor gouerne an accusatyue case of a reasonable thyng after hym. ¶ How knowe ye a verbe comyn. For he hath the letter of s passyue/and the sygnification of the actyue/and the passyue both: as largio to graunt/or to be graunted. These be verbes comyn in these verses folowynge.

Largio/experio/venero/moro/osculo/horto/

Crimino/amplecto/interperto/hospito/adde.

¶ How knowe you a verbe deponent. For he hath the letter of s passyue/and betokeneth to do: as loquo/cris

to speke: excepte nascoz/irascōz/tristoz/and stomachoz: with certayne other. ¶ How many modes be there: bi. ʒ indyctyue/ʒ imperatyue/ʒ optatyue/ʒ potēcyall the cōiunctyue/ʒ ʒ infynytyue mode. ¶ How knowe you the indyctyue mode. For he sheweth oʒ asketh a reason sothe oʒ false. And to this mode wyll serue these latyn wordes: quāq̃/et si/tamēsi. Also wordes in cūq̃ as quicūq̃:ʒ wordes gemynat put infynytelȝ: as quī quis/the whiche also wyll serue somtyme to the cōiunctyue mode. ¶ How knowe you ʒ imperatyue mode. For he byddeth oʒ cōmaūdeth. ¶ How knowe you ʒ optatyue mode. For he wyllēth oʒ desyreth/ʒ these wordes/lette/wolde god/I praye god/with other wordes of wysshynge be the sygnes of the optatyue mode. Also these latyn wordes: oī/vtinā/o/vt ʒ si/put for vtinā wyll serue to the optatyue mode. ¶ How knowe you the potēcyall mode. For he hath the sygnyfycacyon of one of these verbes/possum/volo oʒ debeo:ʒ the infynytyue mode of the verbe ʒ he cometh of. And his sygnes in englysshe be these: may/can/myght/wolde/sholde oʒ ought with other lyke. And he is foʒmed in all tēses lyke ʒ voyces of ʒ optatiue mode saue it/that is ʒ voyce of the pʒeterplupfētēs: in hym is also the voyce of the pʒeterpʒfectens: and he is put somtyme with ʒ sygnes of the optatiue mode/ʒ somtyme with ʒ sygnes of the cōiunctyue mode. ¶ How knowe you the cōiunctyue mode: For he Joyneth a verbe to hym/oʒ hymselfe to an other. And these wordes in these verses folowynge wyll serue to the cōiunctyue mode/and many of them somtymes to the indyctyue mode. ~~~~

Anteq̃/vt postq̃/nisi/quū/q̃uis/vbi/donec/
An/si/cū dubitant:quasi/quīn/aciq̃/priusq̃
Hec cōiunctiuos poscūt:licet/adde quoulsq̃.

b.ii.

passiuendū
nunq̃ pti
cipia pte
riti tpsde
ponentiū
vt oztus
natus.

Indicati
ue.

Impera
tyue.

Optaty
ue.

Potēcial

Uſue po
nāf aliq
in hoc m
voces p
riti pfect
et futur
ziuctiui

Coniun
ctyue.

How knowe you þ in synnytyue mode? For to before a verbe is þ sygne of þ in synnytyue mode. And whā two verbes come togyder without a relatyue or a con- iuncyon the latter shall be put in the in synnytyue mode.

The in synnytyue mode hath neyther nombze nor p- sone/nor nomynatyue case: but comynly an accusatyue case before hym expessed or vnderstande.

How ma- ny tenles be there? v. the presentens the preterimperf- ctens the preterperfectens the preterpluperfectens & the futertens.

How knowe you the presentens? For he betokeneth the tyme that is now: as I loue.

How knowe you the preterimperfectens? For he speketh of the tyme þ is past without ony of these sygnes haue or had: as I loued/or dyde loue.

How knowe you þ preterp- fectens? For he speketh of þ tyme that is past with this sygne haue hast or hath: as I haue loued/thou hast lo- ued/he hath loued.

The preterperfectens is vled of tentymes for the preterimperfectens bothe in latyn ma- kynge & in cōstruccion.

How knowe ye þ preterplu- pfectens? For he speketh of þ tyme þ is past with this sygne had/or haddest: as I had loued/thou haddest lo- ued.

How knowe you the futertens? For he speketh of the tyme þ is to come comynly with this sygne shall or wyll: as I shall loue/or wyll loue/thou shalte loue/or wylt loue.

How many cōiugacions be there? foure The firste the seconde the thirde the fourthe.

How knowe you a verbe of the firste coniugacion? For in de- clynynge he hath a longe before the re/in þ actyue voy- ce/or before ris in the passyue voyce: as amare/amaris excepte dare/circū dare/benū dare/pessū dare/satis dare the whiche haue a shorte.

How of the seconde coniugacion? For in declynynge he hath a longe before þ re in the actyue voyce & before ris in þ passyue voyce: as

Tenses.

Presentens.

Preterim-

perfectens.

Preterp-

fectens.

Preterplu-

fectens.

Futertens

First con-

iugacion

Seconde

iugacion

f
lo

docere/doceris. ¶ How of the .iiij. conjugacyon? For in Third cō
 declynyng he hath e shorte before h̄ re in h̄ actyue voy iugacion
 ce or before ris in the passyue voyce: as legere/legeris.
 ¶ How of the fourth cōiugacyon? For in declynyng Fourthe
 he hath i longe before the re in h̄ actyue voyce/ & before iugaciō
 ris in h̄ passyue voyce: as audire audiris. ¶ How mā
 ny figures of verbes be there? .iiij. h̄ symple as taceo: h̄ Figures
 compositū as conticeo: the decompositū as contice sco.
 ¶ How many fourmes of verbes ben there? .iiij. the pry
 matyue as lego/ the deryuatyue as lectito. ¶ How mā
 ny nōbz be there? .iiij. the synguler as lego h̄ plurell as
 legim⁹. ¶ How many p̄sones be there? .iiij. the fyrst as
 lego legim⁹: the seconde as legis legitis: h̄ thirde as le
 git legunt. Amo/amas/amauī/amare/amādī/do/dū/
 amatū atu ainās amatur⁹ to loue. Doceo doces docui
 docere docēdi do dū doctū doctū docēs doctur⁹ to teche
 Lego legis legi legere legēdi do dū lectū lectu legens
 lecturus to rede. Audīo audīs audiui audire audien
 di do dū auditū auditu audiens auditurus to here.

Indicati	Amo/as/at:	I loue	Amam⁹/atis/amās
uo modo	Doceo/ces/cet:	I teche:	Docem⁹/cetis/docēt
tpe p̄f̄ti.	Lego/gis/git/	I rede:	Legim⁹/gitis/legūt
	Audīo/is/it:	I here:	Audim⁹/ditis/diūt.

Præteris Amabam/ I loued/or dyde loue.
 to imper: Docebam/
 fecto. Legebam/ bas/bat. In p̄f̄ti bamus/batis/bant.
 Audiebam/

Præteris Amauī/ I haue loued.
 to p̄f̄cto. Docui/
 Legi/isti/it. In p̄f̄ti imus/istis/erunt vel etc.
 Audiui/

Præterit Amaueram/ I had loued.
to plusq̃ Docueram/
perfecto. Legeram/ ras/rat. In pl̃ci ramus/ratis/rant.
 Audiueram/

Futuro. Amabo/ I shall loue/ or I wyll loue.
 Docebo/ bis/bit. In pl̃ci binus/bitis/bunt.
 Legam/
 Audiam/ es/et. In pl̃ci emus/etis/ent.

Impati Ama/et/ Loue thou Amemus/amate/ament.
uo modo Doce/at/ Docemus/docete/doceant.
tye p̃f̃iti. Lege/at/ In pl̃ci Legamus/legite/legant.
 Audi/diat/ Audimus/audite/audiant.

Futuro. Amato: loue thou or he emus/atote/anto vel antote.
 Doceto: here after ceam⁹/tote/cento/vel centote.
 Legito: tu l̃ ille. In pl̃ci gam⁹/itote/gūto/vel gūtote.
 Audito: amus/tote/diūto/vel diūtote.

Optati Amarem/ Wolde to god I loued.
uo modo Docerem/
vtinam. Legerem/ res/ret. In pl̃ci vtinā remus/retis/rent.
 Audirem/

¶ Caret præterito imperfecto quidā tñ volūt vocē
 presentis esse et præteriti imperfecti.

Præteri Amauerim/ I praye god I haue loued.
perfecto: Docuerim/
vtinam. Legerim/ ris/rit. In pl̃ci vtinā rimus/ritis/rint.
 Audiuerim/

Præf̃ito Amauissem/ Wolde to god I had loued.
plusq̃per Docuissim/

fecto:btis/ Legissem/ ses/set. In plři btinā semus/setis/sent.
nam. Audiuisssem/

Amē. Let me loue:ames loue thou:amet let hym loue
futuro. Doceam In plři btinā amemus let vs loue:ametis
btinam. Legam/ loue ye:ament let them loue.
Audiam/ as/at. In plři btinā ainus/atīs/ant.

Potencia Amarem/ I wolde/sholde/or ought to loue.
li mō tem Docerem/
poze pfiti Legerem/ res ret. In plři remus/retis/rent.
Audirem/

¶ Carēt p̄terito imperfecto.

Amauisssem I wolde/sholde/or ought to haue loued.
P̄teriti Docuisssem
to p̄fecto. Legissem ses/set. In plři semus/setis/sent.
Audiuisssem

Amauisssem I had loued.
P̄tō plus Docuissent
p̄p̄fecto. Legissem ses/set. In plurali semus/setis/sent.
Audiuisssem

cicero q̄s Amem. I may loue or can loue:es/et. In plři em⁹/et⁹
neget hoc Doceam/ cent.
Legam/ as/at. In plurali amus/atīs/ant.
futuro. Audiam/

Cōiuncti Amem/ whan I loue:es/et. In plři eumus/etis/ēnt.
uo modo Doceam/
tpe pfiti. Legam/ as/at. In plurali amus:atīs:ant.
Cum. Audiam/

Pretēri: Amarem/ Whan I loued or dyde loue.
 to impfe: Docerem/
 cto. Cum Legerem/ res/ret. In pſri remus/retis/rent.
 Audirem/

Pretēri: Amauerim/ Whan I haue loued.
 to pfecto. Docuerim/
 Cum Legerim/ ris/rit. In pſri cū rimus/ritis/rint.
 Audiuerim/

Pretēri: Amauiſſem/ Whan I had loued.
 to pluſq̃: Docuiſſem/
 perfecto. Legiſſem/ Tes/set. In pſri cū ſemus/setis/sent.
 Cum Audiuiſſem/

Amaues/ Whan I ſhall loue.
 Futuro. Docues/
 Cum Leges/ ris/rit. In pſri rimus/ritis/rint.
 Audiues/

Impatis Amare. to loue. Amauiſſe. to haue or had loued
 uo modo Docere. Pretērito p/ Docuiſſe.
 tpe pſiti. Legere. fecto / & pluſq̃ Legiſſe.
 Audire. perfectoz Audiuiſſe.

Auditurum to loue. Amans/
 Futuro: Docturū eſſe. Gerūdia vel parti: Docens/ di/do/dū
 Lecturū. cipalia ſua ſūt hec. Legens/
 Auditurū. Audiens/

Amatum. to loue. Amatu. to be loud.
 Supina Doctum. Doctu.
 Lectum. Lectu.
 Auditum. Auditū.

Duo pti:	Amans		Amaturus
cipi a veni	Docens	Alteru pti oris futuri: vt	Docturus
ut ab hoc	Legens		Lecturus
Abbo: alte:	Audiens		Auditurus
cu pntis:			
vt	Amo: aris/atus sum/ari/amatus/amandus.		

Doceo: eris/doctus sum/doceri/doctus/docendus
Lego: legeris/lectus sum/legi/lectus/legendus.
Audio: diris/auditus su/audiri/auditus/audiendus.

Indicati	Amo:	I am loued.
uo modo	Doceo:	
tpe pnti.	Lego:	ris vel re/tur. In pti mur/minitur.
	Audio:	

Preteri:	Amas:	I was loued.
to imper:	Doce:	
fecto.	Lege:	bar/baris vel bare bat. In pti bamur/bamur/
	Audies:	ent/bantur.

	Amatus	I haue be loued.
Preteri:	Doctus	sum vel fui: tus es vel fuisti: tus est vel fuit.
to pfecto.	Lectus	In plurali ti sumus vel fuimus/ ti estis vel
	Auditus	fuistis: ti sunt fuerunt vel fuere.

Preteri:	Amatus	I had be loued.
to plusq:	Doctus	eram vel fueram: tus eras vel fueras: tus erat
perfecto.	Lectus	vel fuerat. In pti ti eramus vel fueram?
	Auditus	ti eratis vel fueratis: ti erant vel fuerant.

Futuro.	Amabo:	I shall be loued.
	Docebo:	beris vel bere bis. In pti bimur/bimur/bis.
	Legat	
	Audiat	eris vel ere etur. In pti emur/emur/entur.

Impati-	Amare.	be thou loued: etur. In pſci emur/emil/ent.
uo modo	Docere.	
tye pſci.	Legere.	atur. In pſci amur/amini/antur.
	Audire.	

be thou oz he loued hereafter.

	Amatoz	emur/aminoz/antoz.
Futuro.	Docetoz	tu vſ ille. In pſci amur/ceminoz/centoz.
	Legitoz	legamur/giminoz/guntoz.
	Auditoz	audimur/diminoz/diſutoz.

optatiuo	Amas	wolde to god I were loued.
modo tye	Doce-	
preſenti:	Leges	rer/reris vel rere/ret. In pſci vſ remur/remini
vtinam.	Audi-	rentur.

Caret pſeterito imperfecto.

Pſeteri-	Amatus	I praye god I haue be loued.
to pſecto:	Doctus	ſim/vel fuerim:tus ſis/vel fueris:tus ſit/vſ
vtinam.	Lectus	fuerit. In pſci vſ ti ſumus/vel fuerimus:ti
	Auditus	ſitis/vel fueritis:ti ſint vel fuerint.

Pſeteri-	Amatus	Wolde god I had be loued.
to pluſq̃	Doctus	eſſem/vel fuiſſe:tus eſſes/vel fuiſſes:tus eſſet
perfecto:	Lectus	vel fuiſſet. In pſci vſ ti eſſem ⁹ /vel fuiſſem ⁹
vtinam.	Auditus	ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis:ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Amer let me be loued:mer/ vel ere be thou loued:ame
tur/let hym be loued. In pſci vtina amemur let vs be
loued:amemini be ye loued: amen let them be loued.

Futuro:	Doceat.	
vtinam.	Legar.	aris/vel are/atur. In pſci vſ amur/ami/anſ.
	Audiat.	

Potēcia: **Amas** I wolde loue/hold/oz ought to be loued.
li mō tem **Doce**
poze pfiti **Leges** rer/rer/ bel rere/ref. In plrī remur/remi/rent.
Audi

Caret p̄terito imperfecto.

P̄terit **Amatus** I wolde/hold/oz ought to haue be lotted.
to p̄fecto. **Doctus** essem bel fuissē:tus esses bel fuisses:tus esset
Auditus bel fuisset. In plrī ti essemus bel fuissemus:
 ti essetis bel fuissetis:ti essent bel fuissent.

P̄tō plus **Amatus** I had be loued.
q̄p̄fecto. **Doctus** essem bel fuissē:tus esses' bel fuisses: tus esset
Auditus bel fuisset. In plrī ti essemus bel fuissem?
 ti essetis bel fuissetis:ti essent bel fuissent.

Futuro. **Amer.** I may oz can be loued:er/ v̄ere/etur. In plrī
Docear. cemur/emī/enē.
Legar. aris bel are/atur. In plrī amur/amini/ant.
Audiar.

Cōiuncti **Amar:** Whā I am loued:eris v̄ere/et. In plrī cū amē
uo modo **Docear:** (mur/emī/enē.
tpe pfiti. **Legar:** aris bel are/at. In plrī cū amur/amini/ant.
Cum, **Audiar:**

P̄tō imp **Amas** Whan I was loued.
fecto. Cū **Doce**
Audi **Leges** rer/rer/:rere/ref. In plrī cū remur/remi/rent

P̄tō per **Amatus** Whan I haue be loued.
fecto. Cū **Doctus** sim/bel fuerim:tus sis bel fueris:tus sit/bel
Auditus fuerit. In plrī cū ti sumus bel fuerimus:ti si
 tis bel fueritis:ti sint bel fuerint.

Præterit Amatus Whan I had be loued.
 to plusq. Doctus essem vel fuisset: tus eēs vel fuisset: tus esset
 perfecto. Lectus vel fuisset. In plri cū ti essem⁹ vel fuisset
 Cum. Auditus ti essetis vel fuissetis: ti essent vel fuissent.

Futuro. Amatus Whan I had be loued.
 Cum. Doctus ero vel fuero/ tus eris vel fueris/ tus erit vel
 Lectus fuerit. In plri cūcti erimus vel fuerimus/ ti
 Auditus eritis vel fueritis/ ti erint vel fuerint.

Infinit Amari to be loued. amatum to haue or had be loued
 uo modo Doceri Præterito p doctum.
 Legi fecto & plus lectū esse vel tū fuisse.
 Audiri q̄perfecto. auditum.

Duo pti C futuro amatum iri vel amandum esse: to be loued.
 cipiabent Amatus Amandus
 sit ab hoc Doctus Alterū posterioris Docendus
 abbo passi Lectus futuri: vt Legendus
 uo alterū Auditus Audiendus
 pteriti: vt

Formyn **O**f the præterperfectes of the indicatue mode be.
 ge of ten- viij. tenses formed: the præterpluperfectes of the
 ses, same mode/ by chaungynge i in to e shorte/ & puttynge
 to ram/ as amauī amauerā/ the præterperfectens of the
 optatue mode/ & the coniunctue mode/ by chaūgynge
 i in to e shorte. and puttynge to rin/ as amauī amauer
 rin/ the futertens of the coniunctue mode/ by chaun
 gynge i in to e shorte/ & puttynge to ro/ as amauī amas
 uero the præterpluperfectens of the optatue mode/ of
 the potencyall mode/ and of the coniunctue mode/ by
 puttynge to s and sem/ as amauī amauissem. The pter
 perfectes of the infinytue mode by puttynge to s and

se: as amant amantiss. ¶ How many cōcordes of gra- Cōcordes
mer be there. iij. the fyrst bytwene ꝑ nominatyue case of gauer
& the verbe. ¶ The seconde bytwene the adiectyue &
the substātyue. ¶ The thyrde bytwene the relatyue &
the antecedent. ¶ The nominatyue case & the verbe must
accoorde in nombze & plone. ¶ The adiectyue must ac-
corde with his substātyue in case/gēdze/& nombze. But
nownes partityues/distributyues/cōparatyues/oz sus-
perlatyue degrees/& other lyke put partytyuely: shall
accoorde in gēdze with ꝑ genytyue case/oz ꝑ other case ꝑ
foloweth: & is gouerned of them. ¶ The relative shall
accoorde with his antecedent in gēdze/nōbze & plone.

How knowe you a partyciple. For he is a parte
of reason declyned with case: & taketh parte of a
nowne/& parte of a verbe. What taketh he of a nowne.
case/gēdze/& nombze. What of verbe. tens/sygnifyca-
cyon/& fygure. ¶ How many thynges longe to a party-
ciple: vi. gēdze/case/tens/sygnifycacyon/nōbze/& sy-
gure. ¶ How many gēdzes of particyples be there. iij.
the masculyne as amatus: the femyne as amata: ꝑ neu-
tre as amatū: the comyn of thze as hic & hec & hoc amās
¶ How many cases of particyples be there. vi. as be of
nownes. ¶ How many tenses of particyples be there.
iij. a partyciple of the presentēs/a participle of ꝑ pre-
tertēs/a participle of the fyrst future/& an other of the
latter future. ¶ How knowe you a partyciple of ꝑ pre-
sentēs: For his englyshe endeth i ynge/as louynge: &
his latyn endeth i ans/oz in ens: as amās docēs. ¶ Of
whome is the partyciple of the presentēs formed: Of
the first persone singuler nombze of the preterperfectēs
of the indycatyue mode: by chaūgyngge ꝑ last syllable
in ton and s: as amabā amās/loq̄bat loquens/poterā
potens: out take ꝑsens/absens/& iens of ibā/quiens of
quibā/with theyr cōpoundes: that make theyr gerunz

A party ciple.

Gēdzes

Cases.
Tens.

Presentēs.

dyuers in bndi bndo bndū. And the genityue case syn-
guler of the participle of þ presentens in bntis excepte
ambio: that maketh ambiēd: and ambiētis. ¶ How
knowe you a participle of the first futertens. for he be-
tokeneth to do: or about to do: & his latyn endeth i rus
as lecturus to rede: or about to rede: outtake the parti-
ciple as the first futertens that come of verbes neutre
passyues: & of sū es fui: with certayne of his cōpōūdes
¶ Of whome is he formed. Of þ latter supyne by put-
tynge to rus: as lectu lectur?: outtake nascitur? of nas-
cor: ignosciturus of ignosco. Also futur? of sum & fio.
¶ How knowe you a participle of the pretertens. for
his englishe endeth in d/t/ or n: as loued/taught/slayne
& his latyn endeth in tus/ sus/ rus/ or uus: as amatus/
bilus/ nexu/ mortuus. ¶ Of whom is he formed. Of
the latter supyne by puttynge to s: as doctus doct?: out-
take mortuus of mori. ¶ How knowe you the parti-
ciple of the latter futertens. for he betokeneth to suffre
lyke the infynityue mode of the passyue voyce: & his la-
tyn endeth in dus: as amādu to be loued. ¶ Of who-
me is he formed. Of þ genityue case synguler of þ par-
tyciple of the p̄sentens: by chaūgyngē tis in to dus: as
amantis amādu. ¶ Of a verbe actyue/ & a verbe neu-
tre that hathe the supyne: comen. ij. participles: one of
the presentens/ & an other of þ first futertens: as amās
amatur?/ currens cursurus. But of suche þ lacke þ su-
pynes cometh but onely the participle of þ presentens
as of timeo cometh onely timeus. ¶ Of a v̄be passyue
come two participles/ one of the pretertens/ & an other
of the last futertens: as amatus amādu. But of suche
passyues/ whose actyues lacke the supynes/ cometh one-
ly þ participle of the last futertens: as of timeo cometh
onely timēdu. ¶ Of a verbe deponent/ if he haue the
supynes: cometh thre participles: one of the presentens

Of the p̄-
tertens.

Of the la-
ter future

an other of the pzetertēs / & an other of the fyrst futertēs
as of loquor cometh loquēs / locutus / locutur⁹. ¶ Of a
verbe comyn come. iiii. participles: one of þ pzetertēs
an other of the pzetertēs / an other of the first futertens
& an other of the latter futertēs: as of largior come lar
gtens / largitus / largiturus / largiēdus. ¶ How many
nōbz es of participles be there: ii. þ synguler as amās
the plurell as amātes. ¶ How many fygures of parti
ciples be there: ii. the symples as legens / the cōpōūde as
perlegens. ¶ *Actō hic & hec & hoc amās: gto huius ris:*
dtō huic ti: actō hūc & hāc tein / & hoc amās: vtō o amās:
ablō ab hoc et ab hac et ab hoc te. In plurali noiatiuo
hi & he tes / & hec tia: gto horum & harum & horū tium:
datiuo his tibus: accusatiuo hos & has tes / & hec tia: vo
catiuo o tes / & o tia: ablō ab his tib⁹. ¶ *Actō amatur⁹*
a / um: genitiuo ri / re / ri: datiuo ro / re / ro: accusatiuo rū /
ram / rum vtō re / ra / rū: ablatiuo ro / ra / ro. In plri ntō
ri / re / ra: gto roz / rarū / rozū: dtō turis: actō ros / ras / ra:
vtō ri / re / ra: ablō amaturis. ¶ *Actō amatus a / um / et*
amandus a / um / be lyke wyle declyned. ¶ How many
maner of wyle may þ voyce of þ participle be chaūged
in to a nowne: iiii. maner wyle / the first whan he is cō
strued with an other case / than þ verbe that he cometh
of: as doctus grammaticē: the seconde by composicion
as doctus indoctus: the thyrde by comparison: as do
ctius doctior doctissimus: the fourth whan he fygnys
fyeth no tyme: as amandus id est amari dignus.

Now knowe you an aduerbe: for he is a parte of
reason vndeclyned: that is Joyned vnto verbes
partycples / gerundyues / and supynes to declare / and
fulfyll the fygnysfycacyon of them. How many thyn
ges longe to an aduerbe: iiii. fygnysficacion / compary
son / forme / & fygure. ¶ Significatiōs aduerbioz que
sunt: aut sūt aduerbia loci / aut tēporis / aut numeri. &c.

Rōbz es.
Figures.

Itiul:
modi ab
latiui nō
erūt in. i
nisi metri
gā & sic
vt sentit
serui⁹ in
secūdam
editionez
donati.

Inuenit
indū eti:
az nōi ad
iectiuo iū
ctum.

Salust.
duos ma
xime im
pēros de
legit.

Interdū
sibi ipsi.
Idem pa
rū hone
ste pudici
tiā habu
ere.

Que sunt aduerbia loci/hic/illic/isthic/hac/que/bbi/in
tus foras/intro foris/obuiā. **T**hese. vt. aduerbes be
interrogatiues of place. quo wheder. qua which way.
vnde fro whens. vbi where. quorsum whyderwarde.
quousq; how ferre. **Q**ue sunt aduerbia tps. hodie/
nūc/nūp/heri/cras/aliqui/olim/tūc/quū/dū/iā/semper/
mane/modo/vesperi/tantisper/aliquantisper/interdū.
Que numeri. semel/bis/ter/quat/nouies/decies vices
millies. Que ordinis. inde/deinde/deinceps/deniq; de
inū/postea/præterea/primum/primo/secundo/vicissimū/qd &
separatū est. Que negandi. haud/neq; nō/minime/neus
tiquā/nequaquā. Que affirmandi. etiā/quidnī/pfecto
quippe/certe/scilicet. Que optandi. vtinā/osi/vt/o/et si
pro vtinā. Que cōcedendi. licet/esto. Que adulandi. so
des/amabo. Que iurandi. pol ecastoꝝ/me/hercle/mediꝝ/
fideus. Que demonstrandi. en/eccē/eccū/eccā. Que inters
rogandi. cur/quare/quamobzē. Que dubitandi & euen
tus sunt interdū cōfundunt: quid/qui/vtrū/nū/nō/nū
quid. Que dubitandi. forsan/forſitan/fortassis/fortasse
Que prohibendi. nē. Que euentus. forte/fortuitu. Que
similitudinis. quali/cen/tāq; vt/belut/beluci/sic/sicut/
sicuti/prout/perinde/aci. Que vocandi. heus/ehodū.
Que respondendi. heu. Que congregandi. simul/vna/
pariter/cōmuniter. Que elegendi. potius/inimmo. Que
hortandi. eia/age/agite. Que seperandi. seorsū/biatim
vtriq; singillatim/seimote/paulatim/sensim. Que qua
litatis. bene/pulchze/fortiter/oīno/caret/viliter/misere
mozole/pperā/expedite. Que quātitatis. multū/plus/
minus/partū/satis/nimīū/nimis/dalde. Que cōperandi
tan/et quā/magis/maxime. Gradus cōparatiōis sunt
tres/positiuus/cōparatiuus & superlatiuus. Que sunt
aduerbia positiui grad⁹. docte/pulchze/fortiter & simis
lia. Cōparatiui. doctus/pulchrius fortius. Que super
latiui. doctissime/pulcherrime/fortissime. **M**any ad

uerbes/cōiunctions/ & interiections be of dyuers signi-
 ficacōs/ & therfore they may be dyuersly named: as vbi
 may be an aduerbe of place: & of tyme at a cōiunccon
 copulatyue/ aduersatyue/ & diminutiue. ¶ How many
 formes of aduerbes be there: two. the primatiue as clā
 the deriyatyue as clanculā. ¶ How many fygures be
 there: thre. the symple as diu: the cōpōūde as interdū
 the decompunde as imprudenter. ¶ With how many
 cases may an aduerbe be cōstrued: with all cases: with
 a nominatyue case as en pziām: with a genytyue case
 as vbiqz locoz/ with a datyue: as pziptus vrbī/ with
 an accusatyue case as pziīm hīspaniā/ with a vocatyue
 as heus puer: with an ablatyue as pziocul dubio.

How knowe you a cōiunction. For he is a parte
 of reason vndeclined: that Joyneeth wordes or se-
 tences togyder. ¶ How many thynges longe to a cō-
 iūccion. Thre. Power/ fygure/ & ordz. ¶ How many
 powers of cōiugacions be there. copulatyues/ dysiun-
 ctyues/ and interrogatyues/ with other that folowe.
 Que sunt copulatiue cōiunctiones. etqz/ atqz/ at/ ac ast/
 quoqz. Que sunt disiunctiue. aut/ ve/ vel/ ne/ nec/ an/ neqz
 seu siue. Que interrogatiue. ne/ an/ necne/ anne/ nōne.
 Que expletive bel completiue. quidē/ equidē/ vero/ asit
 quoqz/ scilicet/ numerū/ pzipecto. Que aduersatiue. sed/
 tamen/ quāqz/ qzuis/ etsi/ tametsi/ etiāsi/ at/ verū/ et ceter-
 rum/ qñ pzi sed ponunt. Que abnegatiue bel exceptiue
 nī/ nīsi/ quin/ alioquin/ pzieter qz. Que diminutiue. saltē
 ne/ nec/ at/ aut/ & bel pzi saltē. Que causales. quia/ qua
 propter/ qm/ quippe/ enī/ etenī/ nam/ nāqz/ qñquidē/ ses
 qdē/ quatenus/ vt/ qz/ ne/ neu/ meue/ si/ quū/ et qñ sumpta
 pzi quia. Que cōditionales. si/ sin/ modo/ dū/ dūmodo.
 Que rationales. ergo/ ideo/ igitur/ itaqz/ pziōm/ pziōnde
 quocirca/ ppierea/ idcirco. Que electiue. quā/ ac/ &/ atqz
 qñ sumunt pzi qz. ¶ How many fygures of cōiūccions

be there: if, the symple as at/eni: the compoūde: as atqz
eteni. ¶ Ordo cōiunctionū est triplex. Alie autē pzeposi
tīui ordinis sūt: vt/at/ac/asī. Alie vero subiuncti ordinis:
vtqz/be/ne/aūt/qdē/quozqz/ & vero: Alie cōmunis
ordinis: vt ergo/ideo/igit/namqz tamē. ¶ How many
wayes may a coniunction copulatyue be put bytweene
vnlyke cases: thze maner of wyle. The firste whan the
wordes h include the copulacyon/hauē not one nature
of construccyon: vt iste liber est meus/ & fratres. Cicero
fuit eloquēs/ & magni ingenij. The secōde wyle whan
he cometh after a worde h may gouerne dyuers cases
vt tu es dignus laudis/ & premio. The thyrde whan he
is put bytweene two nownes of place: whiche must be
put in dyuers cases: vt cicero floruit rome / & athenis.

How knowe you a pzeposycyon: for he is a par
te of reason vndeclined: moost comynly set befo
re other partyes of reason in apposycyon/and in cōpos
ycōn. ¶ How many thynges lōge to a pzeposicion: if.
power to gouerne case & fygure. ¶ What case wyl a pze
posicion gouerne: some an accusatyue/ & some an abla
tyue/ & some bothe h accusatyue & h ablatyue. ¶ Que
pzepositiōes regūt accusatiuū: Ad/apd/ante/aduersū/
aduersus/cis/citra/circū/circa/contra/erga/extra/inter/
intra/infra/iuxta/ob/pone/p ppe/propter/scdm/post/
trans/vltra/supra/pzeter/circiter/vsqz/vsus/secus/pe
nes. ¶ Que abltiū casū regūt: A/ab/abs/cū/cozā/clam/
de/e/ex/p/pze/palam/sine/absqz/tenus. ¶ Que vtrosqz
casus regūt. In/sub/sup & subter. ¶ In/sub/sup & sub
ter: whan they be Joyned with verbes oz participles/
that betoken mouynge to a place: they gouerne an accu
satyue: but Joyned with other verbes they gouerne an
ablatyue case. These pzeposicions/apud/penes/scdm/
absqz/sine: with certayne other stāde euer in apposicōn
And these am/di/dis/re/se/co/con/stande euer in cōpos

lycion. A preposicion in compolycion ofte tymes wyll
serue to þe same case þe he dothe in appolycion. ¶ What
dothe a preposicion in compolycion. Ofte tymes he en- Interdū
creaseth/ somtyme he dimynysshed/ & somtyme he chaū etiam ha
geth in sygnifycation of the wordes that he is cōpoun būdat vt
de with: as adimitor/ subsidio/ dedisco. ¶ Whan two p- emozi.
posicions come before a casuall worde/ the latter prepo-
sicion shall gouerne the case: vt veni de vltra mare. ✽

¶ Whan difference is bytwene an aduerbe & very pre-
posicion? A very preposicion in appolycion may neuer
be put without his casuall worde: & an aduerbe maye.

¶ How many sygures of preposicions be there? ii. the
symple as versus: the compounde as aduersus. ¶ All
preposicions in appolycion be put before the wordes þe
they serue to: out take versus: vsq: & tenus whiche co-
mynly be put after þe wordes that they serue to. ¶ Allo-
cum is put after the ablatyue case in both nombres of
these thre pronownes ego/ tu/ sui: and somtyme after þe
ablatyue case of this nowne qui/ que/ quod.

Now knowe you an interieccion? For he is a parte
of reason vnderclined that betokeneth passion. &
a mannes soule with an vnperfyte voyce: for Joy/ sorow
we/ wonder/ dzedē. &c. ¶ How many thynges longe to
an interieccyon: one sygnifycation onely. ¶ Signy-
ficaciōs of interiecciōs ben dyuers: Some be of Joye:
as euat/ euge/ ha ha he. Some of sorowe: as heu he:
be. Some of dzedē: as at at. Some of meruaylynge or
wondrynge: as pape: Some of dysdeynynge or of scor-
nyngē: as hui: bah. Some of exclamacion: indignaci-
on/ or angre: as proh. Some of cursynge: as veh: malū
multo malo. All other may be reduced to some of these
¶ What partes of reason may be put as an interiecciō
A nowne by hym selfe: as malū: somtyme a pronowne
and his adiectyue: as me miserū: somtyme an hole rea-

son both in latyn & in englyshe: as proh deū: atq; hoīni
nū fidē: ah Ihesu mercy: ah good lord: & suche other.

In interdiccion may be construed with all cases: ex
cept a genytyue & an ablatyue: with a noiatyue: as o fe
stus dies hoīs: with a datyue: as hei michi: with an ac
cusatyue: as heu me miserū: with a vocatyue: as ah cor
ridon.

Finis.

Additamenta.

Whan I haue of before a propre name of a cyte/tow
ne/region/or countree/or any other place/ if the worde
that goth before of: betoken not the owner. I shall co
mynly take the possessyue of the name of the place: and
not the genytyue: nor the ablatyue with a preposycion
as Johānes Londoniensis: non de londoniis: elephan
ti arabici: poti⁹ q̄ arabie: piscis marini poti⁹: q̄ magis
Fragra montana potius q̄ mōtis. But in some appel
latiues I may take indifferently þ genytyue case of þ
name of the place/or his possessyue: as prefectus vrbas
nus vel vrbis: consuetudo forensis vel fori: mos patrius
vel patrie. **A**ll nownes adiectyues of the thirde de
clenſon/whole noiatyue case synguler endeth in er or in
is/ & hath the neutre in e: also substātyues in ar in al or
in e: excepte sal: make theyr ablatyue case synguler co
mynly in i. **A**ll nownes substātyues & adiectyues of
the thirde declenſon/whose genytyue case plurel endeth in
um: make theyr accusatyue plurel ies & in is. **E**adē
bor varie sumpta potest diuersarū esse partiū oratiōis
vt hic pronomē est: et aduerbiū: verū nomē: & coniunctio
aduerbium: & interiectio: et sic de multis aliis.

Printed at London in Fleetstrete at þ sygne of
the George by Richarde Wynson/printer vnto the
Kyniges noble grace.



